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publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they
must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The lows Platform and House Bill No. 15,109.

About a fortnight before the adjournment of Congress there was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means a trust-tariff bill which seems to respond pretty nearly to the suggestion contained in the Iowa Republican platform.

This is House bill No. 15,109. It puts on the free list all articles and commodities manufactured and controlled or produced in the United States by a trust or trusts; and reduces the rate of duty on any article or commodity manufactured in the United States and sold in a foreign country more cheaply than in the United States.

In order that there may be no doubt of the pertinence of this measure we give its text in full

Be it enacted, &c., That when it is shown to the Treasury that articles and commodities are manu factured and controlled or produced in the United States by a trust or trusts, the importation of such articles and commodities from foreign countries shall be free of duty until, in the opinion of the Prestdent and Secretary of the Treasury, such manufac ture, control or production shall have ceased.

SECTION 2. That when it is shown to the satis faction of the President and Secretary of the Treas ury that any article or commodity which is many factured in the United States is sold in a foreign country more cheaply than the price at which the same article or commodity is sold in the United States, the rate of duty on such article or commodity shall be reduced by the President and Secretary of the Treasury fifty per centum of the present rate, o to such extent as to prevent the continuance o such irregularity and injustice, and remove the indirect tariff bounty which promotes the same."

This is quite in line with the Des Moines resolution favoring " any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." The bill was prepared and introduced with that avowed purpose.

A careful examination of the Record, however, fails to discover the name of any Republican Congressman from Iowa as author of this House bill No. 15,109. It was not introduced by Mr. HEDGE. Mr. RUMPLE did not frame it. Mr. HAUGEN and Mr. Cousins were not consulted. Mr. LACY had nothing to do with it. Mr. HULL will plead Not Guilty. Mr. HEPBURN can prove an alibi. There is no evidence connecting it in the remotest manner with the legislative activity of Mr. WALTER I. SMITH. Mr. JAMES PERRY CONNER OF Mr. LOT THOMAS. It came from no member of the solidly Republican Iowa delegation in the House: and it certainly did not proceed from the initiative of either PRENTISS DOLLIVER.

If the truth must be told, this trusttariff bill, which seems to be the practical legislative twin of the theoretical suggestion advanced by the Iowa Republicans, was conceived and proposed by no other person than the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, the leader of the Democratic minority; and so far as Democratic opinion can be said to be formed and established on any subject, this measure represents that form and that establishment.

The Political Situation.

The remark of Mr. WILLIAM C. WHIT-NEY at Bar Harbor, that the trouble with the Democrats is that they have no issue and no man, describes the Democratic situation very accurately. Mr. Bab-COCK, the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, expressed substantially the same view in an address issued on the same day. But neither of those very sagacious politicians has a monopoly of it as the discoverer. Every intelligent man in both parties has come to the same conclusion

Why are the Democrats talking about "harmony" and "getting together": It is because actually there is no harmony among them as to any of the questions of policy or principle which are now before the people or are likely to come before them in the near future. Mr. BABCOCK has reason, therefore, to express confidence that, this autumn. the Republicans will again carry the House of Representatives, though only twice since GRANT's time has a majority harmonious with the Administration been elected to the second Congress of a President's term.

None of the Democratic State conventions so far held has presented any reason in justification of a political overturn which appeals with any force to reasonable men at this time of unexampled prosperity, to whichever party they may belong. At any rate, no issue has formed itself or has been formulated artificially which stirs the blood of the Democracy by expressing a sentiment universal among them and at all passionate. For months past dextrous Democratic politicians have been putting forward man after man as a possible candidate for the Presidency in 1904. with a view to testing the feeling of the party on the subject, but all of them have been regarded indifferently. Unless for Mr. BRYAN, and for him to an immensely diminished degree, there is none of the old-time hero worship among the Democracy. No man stands out from the crowd as the inevitable and

predestined leader It seems to be made manifest, however, that Mr. BRYAN still retains a following sufficient to control at least onethird of a national convention of the party, and thus the ability to prevent

them. At least, this element or faction seems to be the only considerable part of the Democracy which is united in to be less powerful in the Congress to be the inference is true. elected this autumn.

Undoubtedly, at the South there is a manifest cooling of the devotion to the cause of Mr. BRYAN, but as the South such is the case. "We deem it our will vote solidly for any Democratic candidate for President, to whichever school of the party he may belong, that apparent change is of little significance. in Northern States as to Mr. BRYAN and his special issues is of scarcely more importance, for it is only silence, and no common issues in opposition are proposed. It cannot be treated as of serious moment. It indicates only prudent reserve in view of the existing uncertainty concerning the development of Democratic sentiment.

A few months ago, Mr. BRYAN seemed to be passing into obscurity, but his present Eastern trip suggests that he is very much alive still. Even if he is no longer a foremost figure in Democratic politics what other Democrat is there at this moment who can be said to have taken his place? As Mr. WHITNEY says of his party no issue and no man has yet come to the front to bind together the enthusiastic Democracy.

The noisest element in that party just now is made up of a little body of academic free traders chiefly recruited from the old Mugwump ranks. Their access to a few newspapers enables satisfaction of the President and Secretary of the them to make a concerted outery which may seem to some of their readers portentous, but it is only a noise in a corner. They are shouting for a cause which was lost long ago, a cause of which the public both here and in Europe long since tired. That there is no widespread popular discontent with the policy of protection is indicated sufficiently by the absence of any considerable discussion of the subject at this time. It is set aside by sensible men of both parties as a question settled, for the time being at least. The people have been taught by bitter experience that interference with this decision by the agitation of a national canvass produces results which are only baneful. The project of upsetting business again, agreeable as it may be to a few free trade newspaper theorists, stiff-necked in their pride of opinion, is not regarded with patience by the great mass of the people who deal in concrete facts, not in abstract theories.

This little clique thought it had encouragement in the disposition shown by Mr. BABCOCK, at the last session of Congress, to favor the amendment of specific schedules of the existing tariff. It also looked hopefully to the Iowa Republican convention for additional fuel for a consuming tariff agitation. But now Mr. BABCOCK, in the interview to which we have referred already, ex- fat, yet keep the savings account unplains that his view as to protection is shorn? that of the business and industrial compolicy and of the intolerance with which for a season. So she fasted for forty- one of personal disappointment and crankimake that policy a subject of profitless Senator Allison or Senator Jonathan Ohio Republican convention, on Wednesand dangerous political agitation. The day, took substantially the same ground. Tariffs not being of a supernatural construction on which only sacrilegious hands can be laid, the Iowa Republicans expressed also the general sentiment by saying that " we favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world. This is simply a reiteration of a declaration made by them last year, and it expresses no sort of toleration for an agitation which would be perilous if it was not known by everybody to be confined to a few theorists only. It is an agitation which the Democratic party will not dare to stir up at this time. If any specific tariff changes are advisable they will be made calmly and deliberately by a Republican Congress, without frightening away prosperity by striking at the whole foundation on which it rests.

The Democratic party under the mere will continue to poll a great body of and more pervasive popular feeling and conviction than is now behind it, the political revolution necessary to put it again in power will be delayed. That issue and that man cannot be told not to wake the patient up until made by artful political managers. They spontaneously by conditions, political meat. and material, very different from those existing at this period of unprecedented American progress and prosperity. As the situation is now, one issue and one candidate will be about as good as another for the Democratic party.

The Unnamed Clergyman.

A statement issued yesterday by the Church, at 127th street, seems to make inevitable an investigation which, to say the least, is unfortunate.

A colored servant, in an affidavit put in by a husband in his defence in a suit for separation from him brought by his wife, gave an aileged history of relations between the wife and a clergyman unnamed. It involved nothing of flagrant implication, but, unquestionably, alleged conduct inconsistent with clerical dignity and propriety. The clergyman and this policy at his elbow. the wife, for example, according to this affidavit of the colored woman, went together to restaurants and drank " high balls," after services at the church.

The circumstance that the now es-Dr. GEORGE R. VANDEWATER and that Twelfth regiments now protect scabs the wife is an active member of St. Andrew's Church, of which he is the rector, led to an inference in that parish, one of | of labor organizations sufficient passion | the very largest Episcopal parishes in to characterize guardians of peace and town, that he is the clergyman in- property as oppressors of any one's volved. No proof that this is a correct | rights, organized labor will remain in the a nomination and a platform objection- identification has been presented, coun- control of lawlessness. To succeed in

able to him, if not practically to dictate | sel on both sides in the suit refusing to reveal the personality of the clergyman to whom the affidavit refers; but the circumstance that the majority of the spirit and purpose. Both its likes and its | vestry of St. Andrew's now feel it indislikes are unmistakable. It is strong cumbent on them to publish an official augury in the Democratic delegation of the defence of Dr. VANDEWATER against its present Congress, and it is not likely allegations would seem to suggest that

It is not conceivable that these gentlemen would push the case into further publicity except on the assumption that duty," they tell the public, " to say that from our knowledge of the relations of such relations to have been simply those from the simple villagers, who were mob-The silence of Democratic conventions that would naturally exist between any rector and one who was an active member of the guild of the church."

At present, Dr. VANDEWATER is abroad and presumably from the circumstance that the vestry have considered the expediency of cabling to him the substance of the accusations of clerical impropriety contained in the affidavit, he has not been informed of them, and consequently has had no opportunity to speak personally with regard to them. The publicity now given to the subject by the vestry must result in a denial or explanotion by him, or in a specific denial by Mrs. Warr and by the woman making the affidavit that he is the clergyman whose name is concealed so carefully. Obviously the purpose of the vestry in making their official statement is to force a revelation of the exact identity of the accused, so that Dr. VANDEWATER may have the opportunity to relieve himself

from reproach. It is evident, therefore, that now all the facts of the case will be brought to light; and that they will justify fully the confidence of the vestry and the parish of St. Andrew's that the character and conduct of their rector are irreproachable will be the general hope, if not expectation. No Christian clergyman should hesitate a moment about meeting such allegations as those assumed to have been made against the Rev. Dr. VANDEWATER, and it need not be feared that he will remain silent under them.

How to Beat the Butchers.

Much complaint is made about the sky-scraping prices of meat and other victuals. " More than a month ago I gave up dining in the restaurants. writes a depressed Canarsie correspondent; "it looks now as though I'd have to give up eating at all." " Please give a cheap diet with actual price lists. asks a friend in The Bronx. And so on and so forth. A general wail and tearing of the hair and fatty degeneration of the weekly or monthly bills. " I was going to 'swear off' cigars," says a Staten Island man who tries to beguile the thing he is, " but on reflection decided to cut off the other vegetables. As my wife doesn't smoke, the saving will be considerable." But facetiousness is not a legal tender. What can be done, what can we do to allow frugality to feed

Well, study the case of Mrs. JENNIE munity, generally, or that the existing JENKINS of Olympia. She thought she prosperity is a sufficient demonstration weighed too much, 309 pounds. Her of the practical value of the protection physician advised her to leave off food itself. Mr. Clement's candidacy is plainly the people would regard any attempt to one days, lost fifty pounds, gained constitution. She was " much improved in health." Of course she was. Dr. IM-MANUEL PREIFFER of Boston is always much improved in health at the end of a thirty days' fast. Not that he is unhealthy or obese. He fasts because he believes in the good effect of judicious fasting. The economic and economical value of fasting is plain to all. Mrs. JENNIE JENKINS saved money during those forty-one days. Dr. PFEIFFER is not subject to butchers and bakers and

Study the case of Mr. D. C. LEAVITT of Kansas and Missouri. April 26 he went to sleep in Parsons, Kan. After a ten days' sleep in that peaceful town, he was taken to Kansas City, Mo., one of the most halcyon and vociferous cities of the world. Yet there he snoozed until July 31, when the physicians very unnecessarily waked him. The doctors fancy that this long nap in " the arms of PORPUS," was caused by Mr. LEAVITT'S habit of sleeping on car seats, thereby dislocating the end of the vertebræ, so that while the artery took blood into influence of a spirit of long partisanship the brain, it was not carried back by the veins on the other side. This provotes, but until it has an issue and a duced a stagnant condition of the blood, man representative of a far stronger causing sleep." Mr. LEAVITT'S board from April 26 to July 31 cost nothing.

Here are two simple ways of " beating the butchers." If the sleeping cure is selected, the family doctor must be the price of food has gone down. Docwill not come until they are produced tors may be almost as expensive as

For Peace and Order.

We welcome as an ally of THE SUN in defending law and order Mr. John MITCHELL, President of the Mine Workers of America. "I greatly deprecate." said Mr. MITCHELL, in a statement following the fatal rioting at Shenandoah on Thursday, " acts of lawlessness by majority of the vestry of St. Andrew's any one, and particularly by those who are on strike.

These sentiments have come before from labor leaders, but never with such deliberation and formality in connection with a strike equal to that of the anthracite miners. Believing that Mr. MITCH-ELL, in spite of his inconsistent reply of vesterday to Wilkes-Barre Citizens' Alliance, is earnest in his desire to relieve organized labor of the odium of violence. we will point out to him the opponents of

"The clash teaches," says the Hazleton Trades Unionist, " the lesson that if armed war must exist, the workers in the anthracite region will be prepared to defend to the last ditch their rights tranged pair were married by the Rev. and their homes. The Eighth and

and thugs. So long as there is within the councils rescuing it Mr. MITCHELL must become a still more stalwart and resolute colaborer with THE SUN than he is to-day; but that at this time he officially turns his face in that direction is of most happy

For we trip, trip, trip Down to Rottingdean and Kip, O. every dy we ahak the wy To Rottingdean and Kip.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown of fame. Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING has had to buy a new house. Tunbridge Wells will know him henceforth and Rottingdean will know him no more forever. He has had troubles and brabbles at Rottingdean. the rector with Mrs. Watt we believe Not long ago he had to defend his aunt bing her on account of her pro-Boerishness. The "trippers" from Brighton descend upon Rottingdean, worship at the shrine of genius and bring their lunches and penny eigars between the wind and his nobility. So he

I will trip, trip, trip, will skip, skip, skip, Far from the sound of the ceaseless 'lip' Of 'ARRY and of 'ARRIET

A-visiting of Kip A cating shrimps and prawns on the premises of

RALPH BULLOCK of Brooklyn is the next get our Order of Merit for Old Age. Mr BULLOCK will be 104 this month; not a great age, but a good one as ages go in these short-breathed times. He has worked most of his life and broke the habit only a year ago. He saw a great deal of life in his youth; and he has had a good deal since and it agrees with him. He likes the show, as a healthy philosopher must, and is in no hurry to have it end. He has used liquor and tobacco for years too num

erous to mention.

This brings us back to the old puzzle and difficulty. Why will centenarians admit that they have never been afraid to moisten and smoke their clay? We will not say that they make unseemly precedents thereby; but they do disappoint the dieters and irritate the Dry. Here is Tom living according to weight, measure and time table, lopping off his luxuries, throwing away all superfluous stuffing of his knapsack that his march may be lighter and longer. There is Dick, eating the fat. drinking the sweet, never worrying about his health or latter end, scorning doctors and diet, living by exception rather than by rule. Tom pops off at 50 or 60, for all his self-denial; and easy Dick sits in the shade and puffs his churchwarden or nose burner and takes his little awig and is a hearty cock at 100. These inequalities grieve the exact and painstaking and tend to decrease the self-satisfaction of the virtuous.

Still, we can't be angry with any centenarian; no, not even if we were down for something handsome in his testament. Centenarians are all to be commended. They are proficient in the most difficult and desirable of arts; and if we confess to a certain fondness for the fine old fellows who call for their pipe and call for their bowl, it is only in memory of that sage saying, " your merry heart goes all the day, your sad one tires in a mile-a."

It is satisfactory to study the opening campaign speech of Mr. PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT, who, after turning out an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Vermont, has bolted to run independent in behalf of local option. The speech as we get it in various New England abridgements is devoted almost wholly to charges of " bribery and "corruption " and " suppression " at the election of delegates to the Republican State convention and in the convention disturb seriously the Republican party in Vermont.

Occasionally you get a little peep into the almost absolute privacy and virtual anonymity which it is possible to enjoy in a big city. The Coroner's jury in the case of James F. McDonalD found that he was killed " by a man known as Sam." A newsboy testified that everybody around Broadway called the killer "SAM, the Bum Grafter." He was well known on certain sidewalks and in the hotels and barrooms that were his clubs. Nobody knew or cared what his name was. He was only a straw in the heap; only one man in the monstrous crowd that is willing to mind its own business and indifferent about names. The Frenchman whose body was found in a tree near Coleville, N. J., the other day was known in the part of West Twenty-sixth street where he lived as "French Louis," "the Fern Man," "the Frog Man." He kept his own counsel. For purposes of their own convenience a man's neighbors give him a name. French Louis caught frogs and gathered ferns for restaurants. His nationality and occupation got him his local names. The town is full of these anonymous characters, working or loafing under strange or picturesque or no names The chief benefit of living in a city is freedom to live as you please, to avoid the scrutiny and inquisitiveness of the village. 'A great city, a great solitude."

An invention of the highest value and interest is now in private use in the borough of Queens. A Jamaican student of electricity has in operation in his house an electric spanker, the disciplinary effects of which are described as excellent and salutary. This is a discovery absolutely necessary in this crowded age. Parents have no time to spank their children. Children have no time to be spanked. Even if they had, advanced and progressive children despise the old methods and would consider a hand spanking as degrading. To be spanked by machinery, to be pad dled by a labor saver, to be held and hammered by the lightning is more in harmony with the spirit of the young century. For oil of birch " read " juice."

The innumerable sufferers from rheums tism, better or worse called "misery who have not yet found a simple cure which a fellow sufferer will send free to his fellow sufferers on receipt of a two-cent stamp, are hereby invited to consider the case of the Hon. James Bowman of somewhere about Lexington, Ky. Mr. Bowman had been racked by rheumatism and virtually helpless and legless for many years. Say thirty-three, for rheumatism is no casual mistress, but a wife. Friday Mr. BOWMAN was full of pains and aitches. Saturday his house was struck by lightning. When he " came to," he found he could take up his legs and walk. The beauty of this remedy is that you have to take but a single dose. This rule doesn't apply, however, to Jersey lightning. Rheumatic patients have been struck early and often, but they seldom find as many legs as they lose. On this fascinating subject of rheumatism and electrolysis, consult Dr. Picon Bouze of Bordeaux and Prof. BRAUNTWEIN of Jena.

Modernized.

Ted -What became of that old maid? Ned-She gave away her parrot and cut off her curls, and now she calls herself a bachelor girl.

THE MAYOR FOR AN 8-HOUR DAY. His Prompt Action on a Complaint Against a Subway Contractor.

Henry White, secretary of the United Parment Workers, has written to Mayor Low complaining that the laborers employed by William Bradley, the sub-contractor for the Rapid Transit section from Sixtieth street to 104th street, are required o work from ten to twelve hours a day. In transmitting this letter to President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit ommission vesterday Mayor Low wrote

The contract for the construction and peration of the Rapid Transit Railroad The contract for the constitution of the Rapid Transit Railroad provides that 'no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor or of any sub-contractor or any person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by this contract, shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property." In a recent decision in the case of the caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property." In a recent decision in the case of the People vs. Orange County Road Construction Company, 77 New York Supp. 16, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department has held to be constitutional the section of the Penal Code providing that "any person or corporation who, contracting with the State or municipal corporation, shall require more than eight hours' work for a day's labor is guilty of a misdemeanor. It would, therefore, seem to me that, if Mr. White's statement is correct, Mr. Bradley is violating both the contract and the law of the State. It is intolerable that men should be employed under a contract with the city at such work aimid such surroundings for so great a number of hours each day. It seems to me that Mr. White's letter should receive and the second country and the second.

the city at such work aims such surroundings for so great a number of hours each day. It seems to me that Mr. White's letter should receive careful consideration, and its statements should be investigated. I should be glad to hear from you when you have determined what action should be taken concerning the matter.

M'DONOUGH AWAY AHEAD. His Department Receipts Another Indi-

eation of the General Prosperity. ALBANY, Aug. 1. Secretary of State McDonough reports that the receipts of his epartment for July amounting to \$6,013 were \$1,500 greater than for the corresponding month last year. Mr. McDoncugh thinks this reflects the general prosperity in the mercantile world, the receipts of the department having to do with the preparaion of certified copies of corporation papers and the like, for which the charge is any where from 25 cents to \$10. Since Jan. 1 the receipts of the department were \$44.651 which is a long way ahead of last year. The total receipts in 1901 were \$58,000, which was the largest amount received in a twelve month up to that time, but this year Secre tary McDonough says the receipts will be \$70,000 which amount will pay all the ordinary running expenses of his department and leave nearly \$40,000 surplus

NEGLECTING THE THREE RS. A Correspondent Thinks Gen. James Too Sweeping in H's Views.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Having read with considerable interest the article headed "Gen T. L. James Says the Three R' are Neglected," I should like to be permitted give my experience with the youths of o-day

Since I finished my schooldays, about thirty years ago, it has been my rare good fortune although I am not a school teacher, to have been able to keep constantly in close touch with a very considerable number of young

of to-day who enjoyed the same amount of schooling in the same kind of schools as I did are far more at home in the use of the "three R's" than I and all of my fellow-pupils. with a very few exceptions, were at the end of our schooldays. My experience is that the youths of the present day are far better readers better spellers better writers and better mathematicians than were the youths

I cannot comprehend that the efficiency of he public schools of New York is so far below that of other cities, but rather believe that a more critical examination would show tha more critical examination would show that this is not the case. That a perhaps diffi-dent youth, who has had the egg question hurled at him by an employer in ape, was baffied is not to my mind, very conclusive evidence of his inshility, especially as it is most difficult to do exact justice in selling 25 cents worth of eggs bringing 31 cents a dozen, for it would be unfair to give only nine eggs when the customer is entitled to a little dozen, for it would be a infair to give only finite gas when the customer is entitled to a little more than nine and two-thirds, and it would be foolish to give himsen. It would, therefore, become necessary to boil one egg very hard before it could be divided, and this might interfere with the customer's digestion. Among all of the persons unable to write English concisely and correctly instanced in the General's article, only one was avowedly a pupil of the public schools, the others were merely assumed to have been so. As to style in composition, we should hardly expect proficiency from a youth under its years of age, as this is mostly acquired by years of reading the best authors and the best newspapers, and also for the reason that the mind becomes more accustomed to logical reasoning after that age. I have no doubt that if the General will re-read some composition of his own and also the description of the stability of any government must serve for an apology for writing in the stability of any Government must serve for an apology for writing in the stability of th

The Friar Question in Spain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir I wonder how unknown in this country is a most inportant document read in the Spanish Senate May 7, 1902, by Gen Primo de Rivera, the last, but one. Spanish Governor General of the Philippine Islands?

Primo de Rivera was appointed by Canovas n the summer of 1897. Canovas signed in Santo Agneda where he was killed a decree and gave it to the new Governor General, to be used by him when negotiating with Aguinaldo and the other revolutionary eaders.

The aim of that decree was the gradual elimination of the friars from the parishes. heir subordination to the civil and episcopal authorities and that they should be supplanted by native priests. The decree was as follows

Article 48. The administration of the parishes in the Philippine Archipelago will be in charge of the regular clergy or of the native clergy according the distribution that may be made of the same provided the two shall not act together in any one

Article 49. The power is reestablished of arbi-trary removal (ad sustam) of the regular parish priests by the prelates without any necessity for tiving formal reasons for the removal.

Even Spain, through a conservative Prime Minister, admitted that it would be feasible and right to suppress the friars. JULY 30,

Mrs. Baker and Christian Science Treatment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sig rdance with the expectation of Mr. Frederick W. Peabody, who writes to your col umns this morning concerning the late Mrs. Baker of Dorchester, Mass., I shall be glad to Baker of Dorchester, Mass., I shall be glad to give your readers the facts which I have in my possession concerning that lady. They prove that she was not a notable case where Christian Science failed. Over against Mr peabody's assertions I desire to place the published statement of the gentleman in whose house she died, a statement which has been quite widely published in the press:

Mr. William B. McLean of 2s Eimont street, Dorchester, Mass., last evening July 16 denied the story in the afternoon papers of Boston to the effect that the death of Mrs. Mary Baker, which took place June 9. At his residence, was due in any sense to a failure of Christian Science treatment.

Mr. McLean asserted that Mrs. Baker had been attended by Dr. Howard S. Deering of Dartmouth street and had not submitted to Christian Science treatment.

Mrs. Baker, Mr. McLean said, though a sister in

street and had his sales and, though a sister in law of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, and one of Mrs. Eddy sadmirers, was not a scientist. She had been for fitty years a devout member of the Park Street Congregational Church, and up to the time of her death was deeply interested in the Scotch Preshy terian Church on Warten street. To this latter or genization, he said, she had left a bequest of \$4.000. Dr. Howard S. Deering stated that he was in attendance on Mrs. Baker at the time of her death. If Mrs. Baker did not desire to submit to thristian Science treatment she had a perfect right to make her choice, and, as a matter of fact, she chose medical practice, and died in the charge of a medical practitioner.

New York, July 30. W. D. McCrackay.

MOSQUITOES IN QUEENS. Their Breeding Places Near Flushing May

Be Drained and Filled In. Dr. William A. Payne of the Department of Health, who has completed his investigation of the breeding places of mosquitoes in Flushing, Queens borough, will recommend the draining and filling in of many ponds in the meadows between Whitestone and Flushing. Dr. Payne says: "I have investigated the effect of the tide gates at the College Point causeway. The gates are arranged so that they open to allow the water to run of from the College Point meadows, but close when the tide begins to run in As a result, the meadows are prevented from flooding except at extraordinary high tides, and much land along the border

of the meadows that would otherwise be useless is made to return crops. This is such an important question that I shall not make any recommendation con-cerning it until I give the subject further

cerning it until I give the subject further study. It appears to me, however, that if the gates were removed and the meadows allowed to flood at every tide it would put an end to the breeding of mosquitoes there. The mosquito brigade of the Flushing Village Association has received a letter from Supt. William F. Potter of the Long Island Railroad notifying the association that the company's engineers have gone over the company's engineers have gone over the company's engineers have gone over the question of drainage of stagnant pools in Flushing and vicinity and that the company has appropriated enough money for the drainage of all the pools.

QUITS SUPREME COURT. Justice Fursman Resigns to Join a Legal Firm in New York.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.-Edgar L. Fureman of Troy resigned to-day as a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial district. His term would not have expired until Dec. 31, 1904. He resigns, it is stated, to accept the office of consulting attorney to a legal firm of New York city, at a salary much larger than that received as a Justice of the

the past year he has served as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Third Department, having. in spite of his protest, been designated for such service by Gov. Odell. He is a jurist well known in New York city, where he presided at several celebrated trials.

The resignation takes enediately. Gov. Odell has effect imfill the vacancy, but a successor must be elected at the election in November next. Among the names mentioned for the va-cancy is that of District Attorney Wesley). Howard of Rensselaer county

CORRIGAN MEMORIAL BOOK. One Being Prepared by a Committee of Leading Catholics.

The Cathedral Library Association has undertaken at the request of Mgr. Farley and a committee of the Catholic clergy and laity of this diocese to publish a memorial volume in honor of the late Archbishop Corrigan. The volume is to conain a biography, descriptions of the Archbishop's funeral services and the month's mind held in the Cathedral, the sermons preached by Archbishop Ryan of Phila-delphia and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester and a full account of the memorial meet-ing held by the Catholic societies of New York in Carnegie Hall on June 8. scriptions are to be sent to the Cathedral Library Association at 534 Amsterdam avenue. The committee in charge of the publication of the book includes Bishops Mooney and Edwards, the Very Rev. C. Colton, Father Brann, McSweeney ood, Lavelle and McGean, F. R. Coudert Colton, Father John D. Crimmins, Leonard Giegerich, George J. Gillespie, James A. O'Gorman, William R. Grace and Thomas Hugh Kelly.

PLANS FOR THE GUNBOATS. They Will Be of About 1,000 Tons, Re-

sembling the Marietta and Wheeling. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-General plans for the two gunboats authorized by Congress in the Naval act for this year were agreed upon by the Naval Board on Construction o-day. They will be of about 1,000 tons displacement each and will greatly resemble the Marietta and the Wheeling. The draught will be twelve feet. The armament will be extremely strong for such small ships, the main battery, like that of the Marietta and the Wheeling, consisting of six 4-inch rapid-fire guns. The limit of cost for each

vessel is \$382,000.

The Wadsworth -- Hay Wedding. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The marriage of Miss Alice Hay to Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will take place Sept. 30, at Newbury, N. H., the country home of the Secretary of N. H., the country home of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay. Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. After a short wedding journey the young couple will go to Geneseo, N.Y.

Merchants' Association for the Tunnel. The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York met vesterday and passed resolutions urging prompt prevented the granting of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise.

Warner Miller Accepts the Panama Route. From an Interview in the Portland Oregonian. Now that the Panama course has practically een agreed upon. I trust the project will be carried ut with all possible speed, for the completion of a connecting link between the two great oceans will mean a great deal to the people of the United States The population of the United States will be doubled within five years after this canal is finished and the commercial and financial condition of the Pacific Coast will be greatly strengthened. See what the Suez Canal has done for Europe! The benefits of as fathmian canal would prove even a greater bless ing to America than have those of the Suez Cana to Europe. Your grain from the Pacific coast could then be transported to Europe in one-half the time that is now required, while all other articles of export from here could be placed in the markets of the world at a moderate cost. idea of the East acquiring the Pacific Slope's rade with the Orient is simply nonsense, for the East does not produce those articles of export that are sent from here to China, Japan and her countries of the Orient. When the canal is unished Oregon and Washington will at once bene two of the wealthlest and most important States in the Union. To day they are both teeming with latent resources, patiently waiting for the inrestment of capital and the hand of industry that will come in future years. This is a great country, and once supplied with a gatewap 20 the markets of the world, it will become one of the wealthlest sec-tions of the Western hemisphere."

Farewell to the Boys in Blue We often sing in joyful strains,

In admiration's loud refrains.
The heroism ever true
of Uncle Sammy's boys in blue.
That sacred color now must go And future praises we must dab pon our boys in olive drab.

The blue that since the nation's birth Has been the proudest hue on earth. The color worn by hero sirea in biaze of many battle fires and honored by their loyal sons amid the roar of hostile guns. Now feels the sharp official stab and fices before the olive drab.

The girts who've sworn they will be true. Unto their solid boys in blue. Who've gone a foreign foe to face. Must change their vows to fit the case. When now their confidences they. Exchange of heroes far away. They'll centre all their loving gab I pon the boys in olive drab.

In future years when wars shall cease and all creation be at peace, At war while preaching harmony,)
The generations yet unborn
Right up to the millennium mora
With this proud boast the air will jab
"Our ancestors were olive drab."

hefore it goes too bloomin' far And never let it find a place I pon "Old Glory's" sacred face On! may it never spread unto Our glorious red, white and blue. For who could whoop while keeping tab Upon red, white and olive-drab?

This color fad we pray they'll bar

CITY BUY FIRE ALARM PLANT? Mayor's Suggestion for Cutting Off Man-

hattan to.'s Privileges. Mayor Low has decided to sustain Fire Commissioner Sturgs in revoking the permit of the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company to connect its alarms with the wires of Fire Department The company cont an automatic fire alarm. During the las administration they placed hundreds of these alarms in buildings throughout the city, after obtaining permission from ex-Commissioner Scannell to connect there with the department's wires Commissioner Sturgis revoked the concession says in announcing his decision

In view of the fact that this decision affect, injuriously a considerable investment made upon the faith of the city's permit, although that permit was revocable by its terms and in view of the further fact that the device controlled by this company is valued be controlled by this company many as an additional promany as an additional protection of their premises against tire. I have suggested that the city might be willing to enter into nego-tiations for the purchase of the company, plant, with a view to the city's giving the protection itself. The company has notified me that it will confer with me on the basis

MISSISSIPPI'S HALL OF FAME Jefferson Davis, L. Q. Lamar, J. Z. George and E. C. Walthall Leaders.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1.- The vote on the Mississippi Hall of Fame, instituted two months ago, has been closed. The Hall of Fame is a room in the new Mississippi Capitol, which it is proposed to decorate with pictures or statues of the most distin-

quished Mississippians
To settle this question the matter was submitted to the popular vote through the newspapers. Jefferson Davis leads the list newspapers. Jefferson Davis leads the list with L.Q. Lamar a close second, J. Z. George and E. C. Walthall come next with practically the same vote. Then come S. S. Prentiss, J. M. Stone, George Poindexter William L. Sharkey, Henry S. Foote and J. P. Prentiss, J. M. Stone, George Poindexter William L. Sharkey, Henry S. Foote and J. Prentiss, J. M. Stone, George Poindexter William L. Sharkey, Henry S. Foote and J. Prentiss, J. M. Stone, George Poindexter William L. Sharkey, Henry S. Foote and J. Prentiss Research Prentiss Resea

L. Power. It is the purpose of the department to sissippians prepared by leading citizens of lished in pamphlet form for distribution

BIDDING CASH FOR OFFICE. Offers of Money by a Candidate for a

Court Clerkship in West Virginia. From the Pittsburg Dispatch. PARRERSBURG, W. Va. July 29. The application of modern business principles politics has been undertaken by L. M. Davi one of the twelve aspirants for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Wayne counts Clerk of the Circuit Court of Wayne county whose methods are unique and are attracting much attention. Mr Pavis is running for the Democratic nomination upon the profits sharing plan. That there may be no mistake and that the people of his county may know all about his platform, his candidacy and his principles, he is patronizing the advertising columns of his county papers liberally. In one of the leading papers of that county he has bought a half-page in the current issue announcing, under flaming headlines the plan he has adopted to bring about his election and explaining his profit-sharing methods. His half-page advertisement begins as follows:

Given Away
To the People of Wayne County

by I. M. DAVIS. The People's Candidate for Circuit Clerk Office sharing is my platform. Qualifi-cation, experience and true democracy are

my recommendation If I am elected to the office of Circuit Clerk of Wayne county I will give to the people of Wayne county the sum of Four Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) as fol

TO THE CHURCHES \$200. Believing that the churches are the prime factors for good, and in order that some public good may be accomplished, if elected to the office of Circuit Clerk of this county I will give to the churches thereof Two year's salary of said office. Each and every church organization of all denomi-nations will receive an equal amount o said money, which will be prorated among

TO THE PEOPLE \$600. To the persons making the closest esfor Circuit Clerk of Wayne county in the coming November election I will give the sum of \$600.00, as follows: First nearest. \$300; second nearest, \$50; third nearest, \$25; fourth nearest, \$15; fifth nearest, \$10; next 50 nearest \$2 each, \$100; next 100 near

est. \$1 each, \$100. Total prizes, 155; total amount of prizes, \$600. TO TAXPAYERS \$600 And to the taxpayers I will give the sum of Six Hundred Dollars. That is to say if I am elected I hereby authorize and di rect the County Court of Wayne county to hold back the sum of \$100 each year from my public salary for six years, amount ing to \$600, and place the same to the credit of the county. Thus, you see, I agree to do the work for \$800 per year instead of \$400, as is now paid as the public salary of the Circuit Clerk. This saves the tax-payers the sum of \$100 for six years, or \$600

THE WOMEN CAN GUESS Every voter in the primary election to be held on the 28d day of August, 1902 (no matter for whom you votel, will be en-titled to one vote in the above contest Every lady in Wayne county over the age of 18 years, regardless of politics, will also be tentitled to one guess. Remember, when you go to vote that a vote for me is a vote in your own interest.

The clerk of the Circuit Court receives many fees, making it quite a lucrative office.

Woman's Right to Strike Bad Husband. From the St. Louis Republic.

Judge Sidener yesterday morning decide: that Mrs. Lizzie Vahey of 2815 Papin street had a right to hit her husband, John Vaher, with a broom, after she told the Court that Vahey had cursed her. Vahey was charged with beating his wife

Vahey was charged with beating his wife.

He appeared in court with a bandaged head.

"What's the matter with your head?" asked

Judge Sidener.

"My wife hit me with a broom, your Honor,"
replied Vahey.

"Why did she hit you?"

"I don't know."

Mrs. Vahey took the stand. "Why did
you hit your husband, nwdam?" queried
the Judge.

you hit your husband, madam?" queries
the Judge.
"He cursed me, Judge, and called me via
names. I could stand it no longer and strick
him with the broom. He took the broom
away from me and beat me with his fists.
You did perfectly right in hitting him,
and I'm only sorry 'me big, strong man wa'
not present to give him a severe troubund
when he assaulted you. I'll fine him \$15.

From the Indianapolis Journal.
The statistics which the Department of Agrical ire has just issued will not be extensively qu by those who compare augar beet raising as a new industry with the rise of the manufacture of the plate in this country. After special promoting in National and State departments of agriculture there are this year 260,000 acres devoted to sugar. When one considers that the corn acress of Indiana in 1899 was 4,220,000 acres the insignif cance of the national acreage devoted to sugar ! eet is realized. It means that Indiana alone has ala teen acres devoted to corn where one acre i voted to sugar beets in the whole country two States have a beet acreage equal to the so acreage in Massachusetts, which grows very live corn, while Michigan, the leading beet sugar grow ing State, has only about half as much land !

as it has in potatoes The figures concerning the acreage and the location of the beet sugar interest expose the false of the loud and reiterated assertion of the Sanari lobby that every farmer in the country is inter in sugar beet culture. These figures show for that beet sugar culture is of little conseque compared with the advantage to agriculture with will come from the enlargement of the Cuban ket by reciprocity for their flour, bacon and other

products. The cough cure of two centuries Jayne's Expectorant. -- A.60.